RAJYA SABHA

Monday the 9th May, 1994/ 19th Vaisakha, 1916 (Saka)

THE HOUSE MET AT ELEVEN OF THE CLOCK

The Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Growth of Employment in Private and Public Sectors

*581. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of employment in private and public sectors during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether there has been a short-fall in the growth of employment in these sectors;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) how far retrenchment and golden hand shake scheme are responsible for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Data on total employment as estimated by Planning Commission for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 *and* 1993 *are as follows.*

(in millions)

Year	Total Employment on April	Percentage increase as
1990	292.9	..
1991	298.7	1.98
1992	301.7	1.00
1993	307.6	1.96

Data on employment in the Organised Sector (Public and Private) as per the information collected under Employment Market Information Programme (EMI) of Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) as on 31st March, 1990, 1991 and 1992 are as follows.

Year	Employment (in Millions)			Percentage Increase		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1990	18.8	17.6	26.4			
1991	19.0	7.7	26.7	1.52	1.24	1.44
1992	19.2	7.8	27.1	0.80	2.22	1.21

@Previously Starred Question No. 386 postponed from 25th April, 1994.

Statewise Employment is Annexed. Information for the year 1993 is under compilation based on data being received from 887 Employment Exchanges all over the Country [*See* Appendix 170 Annexure No. 125]4

The voluntary Retirement Scheme and retrenchments in due process of law do not seem to have had any major effect on employment during the last three years i.e., 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Madam, if you look at the total investment made during the year 1991-92 it is nearly Rs. 15,039 crores. During 1992-93, the total investment made in the public and private sector industries is Rs 20,899 crores. The employment that has been generated during 1991-92 is only 2.76 lakh jobs, and during 1992-93, only 2.66 lakh jobs have been created. What I have asked the Minister is about shortfall in the growth of employment in both the sectors. Part one of my question is whether the shortfall is due to retrenchment or whether it has been brought about under the guise of a golden hand-shake scheme. Part two of my question is can the Minister state what is the reason for the shortfall during these two years?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, as far as employment in the organised private and public sectors is concerned, there is not target fixed. Therefore it is very difficult to say on the question of shortfall. What I have tried to state is that there has been no decline in employment. About shortfall we will be able to say only when we have a fixed target of employment generation as far as private and public organized sectors are concerned. This is No. 1. But we do have a target as far as overall employment generation is concerned. Now, about overall employment generatio thne Plan Document says that by 2002 A.D. we hope to achieve near-full employment. Now, in order to achieve that near-full employment, what is required is a GDP growth rate of 5.6 per cent, which would mean that every year we will have to generate employment to the extent of eight to nine million jobs. That is the target. There is a shortfall in this, because in 1991-92 the total employment generated in the country has been three million jobs as against eight to nine million jobs which we should have achieved as far as our target of near-full employment by 2002 A.D. is concerned. And in the next year there has been an increase of about six million jobs in employment. Therefore, employment is going up. But when you talk of the employment generation target set by the Planning Commission, I must say that we have not been able to achieve that target. But, as far as the public sector and the private organized sector are concerned, we do not have any target.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Madam, one question has not been answered. About the shortfall has stated already. Is that shortfall due to retrenchment? That is what I am asking him. If I may quote the figures which have been given here, you have said that in one particular year 75 lakh people were employed in both private and public sectors. But even then the 75 lakhs have not been mentioned It has gone down by nearly two lakhs In those two lakhs in a given year, people have been removed Whether they have been removed due to retrenchment or through the golden hand-shake, you have not answered that.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, as has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, the total employment generated in the organised public sector in 1990-91 and 1991-92 was four lakh jobs. That is the employment generated I have stated that there is no target as such. If you go to the question of VRS and retrenchment, the total number of workers who have taken retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme during the period 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, is around 80,000. The total number of workers in the Central sphere, who have got permission for retrenchment because of closure of certain mines — I don't have the de-

tails -- is about 80 during 1992. Therefore, I am saying that the total number of workers who have retired under the VRS. is around 80,000 in the two-and-a-half years or three years, whereas the employment generated in the public sector, both the Central and the State, is about 4 lakhs. Therefore, the question of shortfall does no tarise. .. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please. I suggest to the hon. Members not to confuse with many questions. Ask one single, pointed question. Don't put parts (a), (b), (c) and (d). Then, I cannot get answers. Put one question, and then put another question. You have a second supplementary. If you say "(a), (b), (c) and (d)", the Minister gets confused.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: As has already been pointed out the total investment made for 1993-94 is not available. I have already stated that the total investment made for 1991-92, is Rs. 15,000 crores, and for 1992-93 the total investment made is Rs. 20,000 crores. Most of this investment is in the private sector. In the private sector, if you see, in 1990 the employment generated was 1.39 lakhs, and in 1991 the employment generated was only 95,000. In 1992-93, my information is that the total employment generated is 49,000.

I would like to know from the Minister whether the whole plan of economic restructuring that is going on, has affected the employment generation capacity of the private sector and whether he would come out with a total labour policy on this issue in this House.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, I have already stated that as far as the public sector is concerned, we do not have the target. Therefore, we cannot give any accurate estimation of whether there is a shortfall or not. We are only concerned whether there is a decline. I have stated that there is no decline. 1991-92 was a very difficult year for India. The House is aware of that. There was no Plan, in fact. As against 5.5 per cent GDP growth which ought to have been achieved as per our programme, our achievement was 1.2 per cent GDP growth rate. If you look at the industrial growth, we find that in that particular year we got a zero growth rate. That was the industrial growth. There has also been a decline. I am talking of 1991-92. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, please. Let him reply. No no, please. Don't interrupt. Let him finish.

He has finished.

Mrs. Veena Verma.

He has answered it.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: He has not answered it at all.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Whatever he could, he has answered it. *(Interruptions)*

We have passed on to another Member, please. You can ask for a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this question. It needs a long discussion. It is a policy matter.

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा : मैडम, जैसे-जैसे शिक्षा का प्रचार हो रहा है, एजुकेशन एवेन्यूज मल्टीप्लाई कर रहे हैं और आर्गेनाइज सेक्टर में नौकरियां धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है । देश की आधी जनसंख्या महिलाओं की है, जो कि देश के विकास में अभी तक नहीं आ पाई हैं । जरूरी है कि उनको किसी तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार दिये जा सकें, जिससे कि उनको सामाजिक, आर्थिक आत्म निर्भर बनाया जा सके व उनको मूल अधिकार देकर देश के विकास की प्रक्रिया में शामिल किया जा सके । तो उनको बराबर के मूल-अधिकार देने के लिये क्या मंत्री जी, कोई ऐसी योजना है, जिससे कि महिलाओं को बराबर से नौकरियां में लिया जाये व उन्हें नौकरियां मिलें ? इसके लिये क्या सरकार 30 प्रतिशत आरक्षण नौकरियों में महिलाओं के लिये करने का विचार करेगी ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as the educated women are concerned, 40 per cent of the total unemployed persons in the country are educated. But if you take the total number of educated unemployed women as a percentage of total unemployed women in the country, they form about 26 per cent. It is true there has been a slight increase in the employment of women, but that is not enough. The National Development Council has constituted a sub-committee to go into the problem of unemployment with special reference to unemployment among the educated youth. There is another committee of the Cabinet Ministers headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission which has gone into the problem of unemployment among the educated youth and we are coming out with...

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा : सरकारी नौकरियों में महिलाओं के लिये 30 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के लिये सरकार का विचार करेगी?

उपसभापति : ऐसा कर रहे हैं आप या नहीं ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: No.

उपसभापति: नहीं कर रहे हैं, अभी विचार नहीं किया ।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, we are discussing the nature of the menacing unemployment. The hon Labour Minister on a number of occasions has admitted in the House that the problem of unemployment or the lack of additional job opportunities is becoming the most menacing problem for the whole country. Keeping that matter in view the figures that have been supplied by the hon. Minister brings out a startling fact. Even in the public sector the generation of additional job opportuniies is on the decline. In the organised private sector that is a grim reality known to everybody, but in the public sector also that is a grim reality, because in 1991, creation of additional [illegible] opportunities was 1.52 per cent and in 1992 it came down to 0.80 per cent. Even this is a figure which is being challenged in many quarters. I am not going into any statistical jugglery, but the truth is that additional job opportunities are declining even in the public sector and the same is more true in the case of the private sector. There is a stringent ban imposed by the Government on recruitment in the public sector and the Government institutions and departments. In view of the serious decline in additional job opportunities in the country, whatever be the reasons for it, will the Government consider withdrawing the ban on additional job recruitment in the public sector as well as in the Government department?

SHRI P. A. SANGAMA: This is a question of policy of the Goverhment. I cannot give this assurance on the floor of the House.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभापति महोदया मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जनरल डिक्लाइन नहीं हुआ है एम्प्लायमेंट में, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं बिहार के बारे में जो इन्होंने आंकड़ा दिया है और उसमें 1991 के मुकाबले में 1992 में
there is a definite decline.
टोटल में भी, एम्प्लायमेंट में भी और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी । इसलिये अगर मंत्री महोदय इसको साफ कर देते तो अच्छा होता ।

मेरा दूसरा बिन्दु यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 2000 ईस्वी तक वह सबको रोजगार दे देंगे । तो एजुकेटिड अन-एम्प्लायड लोगों को आप कैसे 2000 ईस्वी तक रोजगार दे देंगे, इसका अगर कोई कार्यक्रम गवर्नमेंट ने तैयार किया हुआ है तो सदन को सूचित करें? जहां तक अनएजुकेटिड लोगों का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो अभी ड्राट अफेक्टिड या ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स के लिये, नीअर एबाउट 1730 ब्लाक्स के लिये 100 डेज एश्योरड एम्प्लायमेंट की गारन्टी की गई है
are you going to extend it to the whole of India?

इन तीन बिन्दुओं पर हम सफाई चाहते हैं।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam Deputy Chairman, as far as State-wise figures are concerned, they have already been furnished as a part of the answer to the main question. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, if we look at the figures of 1990-91 and 1991-92 there has been a slight decline in the public sector employment in Bihar. The figures are available. I do not want to make any comment on that. In fact, figures are available for the whole country. (*Interruptions*)... Well, in thousands I can give the figures. In 1990-92, the total public sector employment in Bihar was 1,406.5 which came down to 1,357.9 in 1991-92? There is a slight decline in the public sector empoyl.yment in Bihar.

As far as employment generation as a whole is concerned, the House, of course, is very much aware and that has also been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta who had put his supplementary, that unemployment has been the biggest problem of the country and the entire Eighth Five Year Plan..

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Mr. Minister, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta has just repeated the figures which I have quoted. I wanted some answer from you why there is a decline in the public sector employment in Bihar. You said, 'I have nothing to comment." I want a comment from you. That makes you.... (*Interruptions.*)..

SHRI P A. SANGMA: Madam Deputy Chairman, the hon. Member comes from Bihar. So. I presume he knows the reason more than I do... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that the Member has pleaded his ignorance You might tell him

SHRI P A. SANGMA: Madam Deputy Chairman, as I have already stated, employment generation has been the thrust area of the Plan policy of the Eighth Five Year Plan. I may give the figures. At the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, we have a backlog of 23 million unemployed people. During the Eighth Five Year Plan there will be a net addition of 35 million people which could mean during the entire Eighth Five Year Plan we will have to generate employment to the extent of 58 million, the net addition and the backlog together. If we have to give employment to these 58 million people during the Eighth Five Year Plan, then, our growth of GDP has to be 5.6 per cent; that we have to achieve. But we have not been able to achieve that. Last year, we have achieved a GDP growth rate of 3.8 per cent only as against 5.6 per cent. Going by that growth rate, we ought to have created additional employment opportunities per year to the tune of 8 to 9 million. This we have not been able to achieve.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Mr. Minister, this is not fair on yur part. I am asking a specific question but you are not giving a reply to that. Let Bihar go as you want. But, on other points, you explain what the Government's programme is about the educated unemployed. How are you going to fulfil the full emptloyment by 2000 as you have stated? I want a specific onswer. What is that plan? The House should know about it. Secondly, are you yoing to extend... (*interruptions*)... to other departments? These are specific questions. You give your replies. So far as general growth rate is concerned, I will tell you how it comes.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam Deputy Chairman, unless we are able to achieve the general growth rate of GDP, employment cannot be generated. When we are talking about employment generation, I have to go by the growth rate of GDP. I am admitting that as against 5.6 per cent GDP growth, we are able to achieve 3.8 per cent only. To that extent we are yet not in a position to achieve our target. I have already admitted that. As of now the economy is looking up. But I am not very sure whether we will be able to achieve that particular target.

श्री अजीत पी०के० जोगी : महोदया, नयी औद्योगिक नीति से रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, ये बात तो समझ में आती है । जो लिबरलाईजेशन हो रहा है, प्राइवेटाईजशन हो रहा है, उससे अधिक इन्वेस्मेट होगा और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, पर इस का सबसे प्रतिकल प्रभाव अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों पर पड़ेगा ।

महोदया, अभी तक पब्लिक सेक्टर की सबसे अहम भूमिका होती थी । पब्लिक सेक्टर में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिये आरक्षण होता था । अब पब्लिक सेक्टर की भूमिका अपने आप कम होती जा रही है ।

इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से ये जानना चाहूगा कि नयी औद्योगिक नीति का जो प्रतिकूल प्रभाव इन कमजोर वर्गों पर पड़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुये क्या वे कुछ ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे, क्या वे कुछ ऐसी नीति बनायेंगे कि जैसा आरक्षण पहले पब्लिक सेक्टर में होता था इन वर्गों के लिये, वैसा ही आरक्षण अब कम से कम ऐसी बड़ी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इकाइयों में हो जो कि पूरा का पूरा पैसा हमारी सरकार और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लेती है । क्या उन पर ऐसी बंदिश लगाई जायेगी कि वे भी अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति के लोगों की उसी तरह से आरक्षण दें जैसे पब्लिक सेक्टर में मिलता था ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, in all our employment generation schemes, whether it is the IRDP, the JRY, the NRY or the Employment Assurance Scheme for the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, there is the component of giving special attention to the employment of the SC and the ST. That is the general policy. As far as the real achievements of these programmes are concerned, I have no information. The concerned ministries will be having that informaton.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Madam, I am asking a very,, very specific question. Will you make applicable the reservation that has been hitherto there in the public sector, to the private sector also? That is my pointed question.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: That we cannot do.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is better if yo say you canot do that.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam Deputy Chairperson, I take the figures given by the Government as correct. What you have said is that in 1992, there has been a positive growth in employment in the public sector. But, as far as I know, for the year 1992-93, the growth in employment in the public sector is negative. If I remember correctly that has been shown in the public sector undertakings' annual reports. If your figure is correct, that means that after December 1992, that is, in January, February and March, many employees have been retrenched in the public sector. Is that correct or not? That is part (a) of my question. Part (b) is..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again I tell you, please have only one part and have that answered. We have taken 25 minutes for parts (a), (b), (c) and (d).

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I am putting a pointed question, Madam. I have seen that every year, there is negative growth in the private sector. Now, you have given some increase regarding employment growth. In large-scale industries, is there any growth or not? Even today, in large-scale industries, the growth is negative. Some growth is shown because of the small-scale industries. Will you give us the break-up of figures and let us know whether there is also an increase in the large scale industries?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have not stated that there has been a positive growth of employment in the public sector. Nowhere in my answer I have stated that. What I have said by giving figues is that in the last two years, there has been an additional employ-

ment of four lakh people in the public sector. This is what I have stated. I have not claimed that there has been a positive growth. I am only giving factual information. As far as retrenchment is concerned, in the Central sphere, because of the closure of certain mines the names of which I do not exactly remember, there has been retrenchment of about 80 people during the year 1992.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Chadrika Abinandan Jain.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: What about the large-scale industries?

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Madam, I would like to ask a very pertinent question and I am sure, the hon. Minister, Mr. Minister will give a pertinent reply. I had the opportunity of looking after the Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra as a Minister. I found that their functioning was not floolproof. I tried to improve the system of Employment Exchanges. But a lot needs to be done. I am sure, the hon. Minister, Mr. Sangma, is aware that there are a lot of lacunae when it comes to the functioning of the employment exchanges. First is Madam, the offices are housed in dilpidated buildings. The system itself is outdated. Registration of unemployed youth is made on cards. They are not maintained properly. They are misplaced. Sometime, they are torn and sometimes they are destroyed. When it comes to replcement.....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief becasue we have taken 25 minutes. Whatever you have said, it means, in one single sentence, "The employment exchanges are very outdated. What are you doing about that?"

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: When it comes to inteviews also, interviews are held in an out-of—turn fashion. I would request the hon. Minister that he should look into the functioning of the employmen. exchanges. There is need for computerising the whole system. Are you going to invite the Ministers from all the States who are looking after their functioning and who are concerned with the employment exchanges, and invite suggestions from them and ask them to implement those suggestions?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, I agree with the hon. Member that the employment exchanges are not as effective as they should be. The system that is followed in the employment exchanges is not very good in the sense that it does not give the correct picture of what is happening. A lot of studies have been made into that. I have a lot of figues. I feel that the role of employment exchanges needs to be redefined. We had an internal meeting in the Ministry. I will have one more meeting with the Planning Commission, and after we finalise our views on how to revamp and revitalise the system and make the employment exchanges more useful, I will be convening a meeting of the Minister of the States also.

Procedure for getting products patented GATT

582. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:†

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure under GATT to get a product patented in pre and post the year 2000;

(b) whether a product patented in developed countries would be available to developing countries for producing such patented products;

(c) if so, how and in what manner;

(d) whether the company which has availed poduct patent righ's in developed countries would be the sole authority

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Chimonbhai Mehta.